BOOLLEGTIONS OF A CARPET-BAGGER. How the Primaries were Conducted-Negro

LIVE OAR, Fla., April 27 .- In the election of delegates to the different nominating convenods of the carpet-baggers were alike original and effective. The question of residence was, in the majority of cases, entirely ignored, and only that of availability considered of any importance. The different cities in the State swarmed with negroes, all politicians, idie, lazy, victous, and mercenary. At every convention the majority of the city delegates were negroes. They were clamorous for every right, real or imaginary, that the elective franchise gave them, and were uncoasing elements of political danger if these rights were denied them. It was their harvest time, and right royally they enjoyed it. The city negroes were of an unruly and purchasable type. With a little smattering of education, and some knowledge of the world and its surface accomplish ments, gained by contact and intercourse with the whites, they furnished fair material for campaign speaking, and were very useful a the primaries and the polls. They could not be hoodwinked easily, although they could be readily bought, and their services were in con-stant demand. The carpet-baggers dared no

ignore them, and by a judicious use of monoy could always control them. Within, they were very jeelous of white supremacy, and great concessions had to be made to them in all the minor details of politics.

When a nominating convention was to be held, either for Congressmen or State officers, a given number of delegates was apportuned among the city and country precincts. At the city precincts the shrewdest wirepuliers among its negroes elected themselves as delegates, and the white brother was apparently left out in the cold. Just here their political uncerupable, and the white brother was apparently left out in the cold. Just here their political uncerupable, and the white brother was apparently left out the country begrees, although and the brother was apparently left out when the best of their kind, most of them baing sober, industrious, and fairly honest. They knew nothing of political chicanery, had a profound rewrence for everything that was called Republicanism, and, of course, were at the merry of the white adventurers and their black aliles from the slums of the city. The white carpet-baggers who wished to figure in conventions had, the most of them, to be elected from the country precinctal was absolutely necessary for them to form a component part of every convention is order to control its action and to dictate its policy. Meany all of them lived in the sittes, but that made no difference as far as their soliday was absolutely necessary for them to form a component part of every convention is order to control its action and to dictate its policy. Meany all of them lived in the sittes, but that made no difference as far as their soliday was absolutely necessary for them to dictate its policy. Meany all of them lived in the sittes, but that made and the most of them should be a supplied to the precing the strength of the precing the strength of the precing the strength of th

and a bottle of good whiskey for the benefit of the annointed. They were to go to a precinct about six miles from the city, and as the meeting would not gather until nearly 9 o'clock, they stopped at the residence of a courtly old colored gentleman living about four miles out for a social chat. About 8 o'clock a sudden thunderstorm came up, with vivid flashes of lightning, and they concluded that they had better hurry on. It had become very dark, and the mare was nearly frantic with fear. It took two men to put her to the buggy. The white man was a little bit discouraged by the prospect, and wanted to postpone the engagement, but the negro was several drinks abead of the game, and insisted upon going on. They drove a short distance in comparative safety, when a terrific crash of thunder came. The mare took the bit in her testh and broke into a doad run. Coming to a gully in the road a wheel slipped in, away went the spokes, and the negro dove out into the darkness. The white man held on the lines and was dragged several hundred yards, when they were forn from his hands and he roiled over and over in the mud, his leg badly hurt, the blood flowing freely. They happened to be close by plantation quarters, and so hobbled on, finding the horse and a handful of the buggy near the stable. The carpet bagger gave one of the negroes at the quarters a dollar to pilot him into town, while his colored companion, who had never lost his clutch of the bottle, went on and held the meeting. The expetbagger, although he limped with a cane for some two weeks, was consoled when his comrade returned next morning and showed him the list of delegates, for lot his name led all the rest. Mem.—Repairs of buggy, \$50. Glory sannot be had for nothing, you know.

The public meetings were conducted in alike easy and off-hand manner. It was wonderful how quick they could be gotten up in the country. Give three gives have to go the negroes for twenty miles around. The audiences were rapt and attentive, too. Besides the more cornate species of t

WE POUGHT AS WE POUGHT,

and paid him to bring up the rear of the procession in its march through the town. Of sourse there was much indignation, but much more laughter.

The negro who could get hold of a torch was a very proud man. I have seen many a gray-headed old negro shuffling along with a leaky forch on his shoulder, the oil running steadily sown his neck. He walked along entirely unsonations of anything save his personal glory, but must have thought that he was sweating at a prodigious rate.

Think of an intelligent white man getting up before a mass meeting of plantation negroes and making an argumentative speech on public policy when they could not understand ten words of what he was saying, but simply knew that he was a Republican. The negroes usually made the best speeches. They didn't have to stoon to get on a level with their hearers. I was leaving a meeting once with one of the most prominent of the carpet-baggers, who had just been laboring with a speech an hour long, when he said with an air of suprame disgust: This is h—il; but d—n them, it has to be done. I think that this feeling was shared by nine-tenths of the white carpet-baggers, indiging from their expressions in private.

Aloas of the Jews in Tallahassee were liepublicans, and of course it was natural, as they desired nearly all their trade from the negroes. It was laughable to see one of them attempt a speech. We had one in particular, who was the strongest sort of a Republican, and a mighty god in the party, and had to eat husks as his re-

ward. We took him with us to Centreville one day, and he made a magnificent speech. He was very swarthy, with a short, aquatry figure. Stretching his arms up over his head, he began, in thrilling, solemn tones: "Ladies untshentiemens, I vas sleeping mit mine ped dish morning, unt to anger of the Lort comes py me. It vias apout vor o'glock, unt he say to me. You go ow-it to Shentervillo unt dell mine golored frents what to do."

His manner was so impressive that the colored women shouled out, "Lord help him!" Des hear dat man talk!"

He went to Washington shortly after Conover was elected to the United States Senate, and was taken out to the races by the Senator, where they met Gen. Sherman. Of course he was introduced. He startled the General and the Senator, however, by saying. "How you vhas, Sheneral?"

HAMILTON JAY.

NATIONAL AID TO ABOLISH ILLIT

The Ffort to Take \$17,060,000 from the Pockets of the People-Will it Pay? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Perions outside the political ranks are asking themselves how far the Congressional appro-priation of \$77,000,000 will go toward aiding the common schools of the country in abolish-ing illiteracy, when its payments are extended over a period of eight years, and divided among the Forty-seven States and Territories that

comprise the whole United States.

According to the provisions of this bill the sum of \$77,000,000 is to be devoted to the purpose of securing the benefits of a common school education to all the children of school school education to all the children of school age living in the United States. The first year after the passage of the act \$7,000,000 are to be expended; the second year the sum of \$10,000,000,000 is to be appropriated; the third year \$15,-000,000. The sums are then to be diminished annually until the eighth year, when all appropriations under that particular act are to cease. These several sums are to be divided annually and paid out in the various States and Territories in proportion to the number of their lillterates. The computation of those (10 years old and over) unable to read being made according to the census of 1880.

To find out how far this money will go toward securing equal school advantages to all children in the country it is only necessary to examine what the statistics of school expenditures are in the Northern States, where the percentage of illiteracy has been reduced to a comparatively low flaure, and how much these expenditures will be increased by the national appropriation.

In the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, for instance, expenditures for school purposes aggregate over \$40,000,000 per annum.

According to the provisions of this Bill the sum of \$170,0000 to its to devoted to the purposes of securing the benefits of a common school edition to all the children of school agal living in the United States. The instrument of the control of the suppropriated; the children of school agal living in the United States. The risk provision of the control of the suppropriated; the children of school and the control of the con

cansus diagrams as illiterate. To secure a national education for the youth in them, school houses will be obliged to be built, furnished, and maintained in every city, town, and hamlet. To do this a larger amount of money will be required than that expended by Ohio, where, for a decade of years, the school expenditures that seal of the school expenditures that seal of the seal of the school expenditures that is expenditures that illiteracy statistics of Ohio give but a fraction over three per cent, of its inhabitants as unable to read. To attain a similar end national appropriations of \$100,000,000 will be necessary.

It is more than doubtful whether the art of reading is of sufficient economic importance to ustify such immense expenditures. Nay, even the smaller amounts might be condemned unless those who favor the giving can prove conclusively that a reading community makes the best citizens.

So far the burden of proof lies in the contrary direction. Several investigators of prison statistics have computed that "more persons convicted of crimes are educated than those who are illiterate," and from the statistics which they have collated say "they show how little what we term education has to do with the perpetration of crime." Figures are also strongly against the theory that men are made more self-supporting citizens through being taught how to read. Statistics of pauperism given in the census of 1880 show that where the percentage of illiterates. The annexed tables give the number of paupers and illiterates, with the population of five representative places taken from each section:

section:	*********	*****	-
2500	Paupers,	Illiterates,	Popular
States.	Whale No.	Per Cent	Whatle A
New York	15 217	4.2	5.0H2.8
Pennsylvania	12 646	4.6	4.2N2 N
Ohio.	7,463	3.6	3.17H.0
Managehusetts	5,423	5.3	1.783.0
Connecticut	1.756)	4.2	622.7
	793	43.5	1.264.5
Mississtppl	547	41.0	1.131.5
Texas	523	24.1	1.042.3
South Carolina.	721	44.2	1685.5
Territory New M.	exten. 37	60 2	119.5

Nessissippi. 547 419 1131567
Territory New Mexice. 57 402 113,535
The phenomena observed in these States may be remarked in all, and it must be admitted that, after making all due allowances for possible incorrectiness of returns, differences of climate, and social customs, these pureoutages of pauperism as connected with the rending and non-reading populations bear startling testimony against any further appropriations being made with the simple view of decreasing illiteracy statistics.

These tables show also that the country will in no wise be benefited should Government appropriations be increased in a manner requisite to piace the South upon a reading equality with the North. The mischiel of a reading education is incalculable in this era of the lifustrated Police Gazelle and the dime novel. So unquestionable is the demoralization attendant upon the reading of this printed stuff that it is safe to say two-thirds of the people who do read it would be better and happier clizans were they left in ignorance of the art of deciphering it.

When the republic was young a knowledge of the simple branches of learning was good to supplement that earnest work which every citizan was obliged to fit himself or herself for Reading then could do no harm, for law books were accessible to the general reader outside of the Bible, the Singing I saims, and the "Whole Duty of Man." To-day the evil is great, from the fact that for the mass schoolteaching ceases at the age of puberty, and young untrained minds are let loose from school restraints to find themselves surrounded by that rank growth of filthy literature which has sprung up in the old age of this nineteenth century.

The question, then, for statesmen to consider is not how many millions they will donate from the national Treasury to decrease liliteracy statistice, but the broader one of how to give the best possible education to the majority. Private philauthropists have shown how to reduce liliteracy statistice is a waste of times well as national means.

Alice Hymma

A Scotch Colly that Can Spell and that Can Cipher at Par as Fractions.

A handsome Scotch colly dog in the offic of Dr. J. C. Corlies, in Market and Mulberry streets, Newark, has been trained by his owner, R. B. Williams, Dr. Corlies's young clerk, to do

meal?"
The dog carried a 6 to Mr. Williams.
"How many meals a day did I say the horse was to have?" The dog carried a 6 to Mr. Williams.

"How many meals a day did I say the horse was to have?"

A 3 was promptly placed beside the 6 by Boz. Boz was directed to say his prayers. He leaped into a chair, placed his fore paws on its back, and laid his nose on his paws. His owner talked to him, but not until he heard." Amen' did the dog raise his head and leave the chair. The reporter departed with the opinion that Boz is an exceptionally intelligent dog, but with the conviction also that in his education Mr. Williams is not pursuing the line followed by Sir John Lubbock.

To determine whether the owner guided the dog either with his hands or his eyes, one of the visitors, at a subsequent visit made by them, requested Mr. Williams to put his hands in his pockets and to look steadily at the ceiling. The latter did as he was requested and the visitor then said:

"Boz, get blue, white, yellow, and pink."

The dog got the blocks, in the order named, and while he was doing it Mr. Williams did not speak or in any way change his position, his eyes being directed toward the ceiling and his hands being out of sight.

"If the dog were intelligent enough to be guided through the whole alphabet by my eyes, or some mysterious language of the hand, said Mr. Williams." he certainly could read letters and distinguish colors. You have seen him do surprising things, and yet he is only a puppy—younger, in fact, than most dogs are when their education begins. In time I will teach him much more than he knows now."

SEQUEL TO A HOG HUNT.

A Murder Unearthed and a Colored Crimian Tells the Story of the Crime.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., April 29 .- While a party of farmers in Dodge country were hunting for some lost hogs in the turpentine forests they came upon the animals standing around a partially burned stump, trying to pull some object away from it. A little to one side of it was a cont, vest, and hat. Driving the animals away, the hunters pulled out of the hollow stump a body, which was recognized as that of Edward Curry, a thrifty negro, who disappeared on Feb. 28. On that day he had been to Darien and was returning with \$500.

The only clue obtained of him was received from two negroes, George Fuller and Henry Roberts, who were on the train with him, and who said he had jumped off while the train was in motion. These negroes left for Wilcox county, and the matter has remained a mys-

who said he ma jumped on while the train was in motion. These negroes left for Wileox county, and the matter has remained a mystery ever since.

An examination of the skeleton showed that the skull had been crushed in by some blunt instrument, and that the man had undoubtedly been murdered, and his body placed in this strange place of concealment. A warrant was issued for George Fuller, whose whereabouts in Wileox county were known, and on being arrested he confessed to the murder.

The two men met Curry in Darien, and became aware of his possessing a large sum of money. They took the train with him with the purpose of getting it from him, with a whiskey bottle as a go between. They met him and at the station in Dodge county the three men got off, and soon a game of cards was proposed. Curry was fortunate, however, and won every game, until at last the two men, instead of securing his money, had lost their own.

One of them, picking up a large stone, slipped up behind the unsuspecting victim, and, excisiming. Trecken I'll win the game, struck Curry on the head, and repeated the blows until the man was dead. They then built a fire on the stump, hoping thereby to burn the body. After watching the flames for a while, the men divided the money and departed.

Henry kloberts was to-day arrested in Coffee county, and both men will be taken to Dodge county, and both men will be taken to Dodge county, they should swing from the nearing the trapentine works of that section, and many threats of lynching are made. Large bodies of negroes organized last night, and declared that if the two prisoners ever came to Dodge county they should swing from the nearest pine tree.

The Sheriff thinks of taking the prisoners to

WITH WHO DID MURDER.

The Stories of Three American Wesses who are in Onesdaga Prison for Life. STRACUSE, May 2 .- In the Onondaga county penitentiary are three American women who, unless they are pardoned or escape, will end

of Dr. J. C. Corlies, in Market and Mulberry streets, Newark, has been trained by his owner, it is the theory in the control of things which prove him to be an animal of unusual intelligence. He spells work, distinguishes colors, and performs arithmetical calculations; or clase he and his owner are among the most clever of living practicers of legered-main. Yesterday a reporter of Tars Stry called, with a friend, at Dr. Corlies's office to see the dog. The friend's mission was to assist the reporter in detecting any possible collusion between Mr. Williams and Box. The latter was found to be a beautiful animal, with a white and tawny coat, a large head, and dark, intelligent eyes. He is 22 inches high and is ten months old.

"Dr. Corlies' said Mr. Williams." It would take me aday to tail you how I taught him to spell and figure. It will be easier for me to show you the results. Box. get on the sofa."

The colly jumped upon a lounge and remains edifferent color.

"Now call for colors." said Mr. Williams.

The reporter asked Box to pick out green, and then dog walked slowly along the row of blocks until the came to the color called for, when he lifted the block by a leather strap on the trap of it and set it one side. In like manner look correctly selected red, while, yellow, making his choice of colors, and, later, of letters and figures, the dog fraced his owner. The visitors therefore watched the latter to assort the property of t

MAKING SILK AND CUTTON GOODS. Will these Industries Leave New England From the Boston Herald.

A very large proportion of the textile manufactures of the country is located in the nine easternmost States of the Union—New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Of the \$220,000.000—88 per cent. of the whole—was in those States. Eighty-one millions of the \$36,00,000 in vested in the wooling goods as according to the whole—was in those States. Eighty-one millions of the \$36,00,000 invested in the wooling goods as ame States. The proportion for silk, worsted goods, hosiery, carpets, and mixed textiles was larger still, so that, when all the textile industries of the country are combined, we find that the gross capital invested in them is \$431,878,000,000, of which sum \$387,574,000 represented the amount invested in the nine States named, because of the country and the proprietors of mills and that they can procure additional help or supply the places of discountry of the country and the country and the proprietors of mills and that they can procure additional help or supply the places of discountry of the country and the country and the proprietors of mills and that they can procure additional help or supply the places of discountry of the country and the c

TRAIN TIME.

The Drummer who Knew Pretty Well What

The Brummer who Knew Preity Well Wast be was Betting On.

Front the Chicago therati

"We are running pretty fast now, ain't we?" said a drummer to his companion, as the train whizzed along at a lively rate. "At least thirty miles an hour," redied the other. "Thirty miles! We ain't going less than a mile a minute." "You are way of. We are not going a bit faster than thirty-live miles an hour at the outside. I've been riding on trains for twenty years, and you can't fool me on the speed. I've got it down so fine I can tall within a mile or two just how fast we are running." You can, eh? replied the first speaker; "yoff think you have it down flue, eh? Kow. I'll just bet you \$5 I can guess closer to the number of seconds it takes us to run from one mile post to apother than you can. Is it a go?" It was a "go." The money was put up in another drummer's hands, and he took out his watch and stood up in the aisle so neither of the wagerers could see his ticker. The passengers who had overheard the conversation gathered around to see how the bet would come out. As a white mile post whizzed past the window the referee cried. "Now!"

The contestants looked out of the window at the line of wire fence and procession of fast-disappearing telesruph poles. "Time!" cried the drummer in the aisle as the next mile post showed itself one flecting instant. Every eye was turned to the makers of the wager. According to agreement they were to write out the number of seconds they guessed and hand the paper to the referse. The man who "had it down fine" did this very promptly, but the one who had started the conversation was slow. He had some figuring to do with his lead pencil.

There was considerable excitement among the on-lookers, and several side bets were made. In a few moments the drummer had completed his calculations, and the referee announced: "Charley puts it at one minute and town fine" but missed it by fifteen seconds and look his money but whise all the winter. I usually hit it to the second but this time I torgot that I' be was Betting On. From the Chicago Herald

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Mago Expenditure and Ridioulous Mosulte

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With the exception of \$102,000 for salaries, the largest appropriation for the so-called Department of Agriculture during the year was \$80.-000 for the "purchase and distribution of valuable seeds." On following this item up 1 find the seed was made up into 2.467.230 pack-ages. Of these no less than 2,036,935 packages were handed over to Senators and Members of Congress, leaving the odd 400,000 packages for the purposes of the department. In other words, about \$66,000 of the \$80,000 appropriated by Congress for this purpose was grabbed by the legislators who voted the money. Con-gressmen appear to have a predilection for vegetables, as 1,600,000 packages of seed were selected of this order. So far as the report shows, the distribution of the seed in this form ends the matter, for I find no results recorded of any selentific experiments either of culture or manipulation. Of the remainder left by the members of Congress one-half was given to the "statistical correspondents," although \$80,000 was also voted toward the expenses of the statistical division of the department.

This report announces the final collapse of

the attempt to cultivate the tea plant in the United States. The appropriation for the pur-pose is exhausted, and the surplus plants are scattered to the four points of the compass. About \$25,000 have been expended in this enterprise, the commencement of which was a blunder, and the edd a flasco. It is admitted that the culture of this plant is commercially unprolitable, that the climatic conditions are unfavorable for its growth, and that it can be produced in the United States only as a curiosity where profit is not considered.

The report of the veterinarian of the department represents the most important work of all the divisions dealing with the various discusses which are carrying off cattle, sheen, and the constitution annually. It regard to still the divisions dealing with the various discusses which are carrying off cattle, sheen, and the constitution annually. It regard to still the constitution of the department. We are silont, Year after year all statistics on this subject are suppressed by the department. We are merely told that pleuro-pneumonis is ravaging live stock to such a degree as to earn for it the term "destructive plague," and that tuberculosis and other diseases which afflict cattle are doing their deadly work. Dr. Salmon confesses his ignorance of the proper use of disinfectants and the proper means of coping with these diseases, and calls for a special Commission to undertake the work.

It appears that from 15 to 20 per cent. of our sheep died during the year, this loss aggregating nearly 5,000,000 sheep per annum. Dr. H. Detmers, who has been paid to investigate this subject, renorits that the trouble is due to the subject, renorits that the trouble is due to the subject, renorits that the trouble is due to the subject, renorits that the trouble is due to the subject, renorits that the trouble is due to the subject, renorits that the stockets and recommends farmors to avoid the decase as much as possible by purchasing feed to the commendation by the subject of the commendation of the subject of the subject of the subject of the commendation between the following the subject of the commendation of the subject of the commendation of the subject of the subject of the commendation of the subject of the subject o

Decrease Decrease
With a loss of nearly \$37,000,000 on our pork products, and total prohibition staring us in the face at the ports of two of the largest European countries, the least we could have expected from this expensive establishment was a thorough investigation into the condition of American hogs.

M. J.

CATERING FOR WOMEN. New Wrinkies Adopted by Shrowd Landlords of Swell Hotels.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The hotel keeper of to-day is artful. He caters to woman for his popularity, and wherein twenty years ago her confort was a secondary consideration, to-day it is studiously consulted and placed foremost. Why? Because women travel both alone and with their lusbands much more than they did formerly, and, quick to perceive any deference to their own tastes and convenience, they insist upon going to the same hotel until they become femiliar habitues. It is amusing to note the different dedges employed by the managers of the great city caravansaries.

At the most exclusive hotels in Boston it takes the shape of beautiful flowers in vases and jars scattered about the room, and in the latest numbers of Harper's, the Century, and Allodic Mostaby ready to the hand. At a New York hotel, facing on Madison square, at linich, when dessert is brought on a plate of choice confectionary is put before you, and while making use of a finger bowl the deft-handed watter whips out a sheet of fresh white paper, twists it with a turn of his hand into a cornucopia, empties the honbons into it, and presents it with an Oriental obeisance for up-stuirs consumption. There is really cleverness in this, for it has put a stop without vulgar remonstrance to the practice of women carting off to their rooms plates loaded with fruit, cakes, and candies to nibble at between meals. At another hotel on Madison square, when a lady is seated in the dining room, the waiter has ready for her feet a dainly tapestry-covered hassock. No case but a short woman, who has spent a portion of her life in sitting on the edges of chairs dangling her feet in the air, can fully appreciate this confort. At this hotel a rose of a law vio ets are always found floating in the water of the finger bowl and lend it pleasant tragrance. rose or a low violets are always found floating in the water of the finger bowl and lend it pleasant fragrance.

The proprietor of a hotel on Union square has availed himself of the suggestions of his lady guests in improving the table appurtenances. For example, instead of the cuest full of black or white pupper, generally so adulterated that a deluge is required to flavor the food, is substituted a tiny and pretty silver mill filled with the whole pepper corns. Two or three turns of the handle, and you realize the delightfulness of pepper in purity.

In place of the customary saits, as they are called, a small bisque Cupid has a spring in his back, which, if you press, causes fine sprays of sait to fling from the point of his cunning arrow. The fruit at dessert is put on in the French fashlon, dressed with flowers and leaves, a few sufficient, and the effect is most pleasing, as at this season there is a monumental stiffness about a stack of oranges, apples, and bunanas.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL New York Stock Exchange-Sales May S

UNITED STATES AND STATE BOXDS (IN \$1,000). 80 Den. 2 H. G. W. 50(9-19)
6 Rwans & T. H. 1st. 90
1 Etts & S. B. 1st. 100
91 Eris con. 2d. 945(9-85)
2 R. Tvan. Div. 6s. 98
21 Pt. Worth 1st. 70(9-95)
4 St. Worth 2d. 98

BAILBOAD AND OTHER CHARGE.

CLOSING PRICES.

Money on call, 2 w cent.

Sterling exchange dull and steady. Posted rates. \$1.83 and \$4.90. Actual rates, sixty-day bills. \$4.87 \cdot \$1.87 \cdot \$1.87 \cdot \$1.89 \cdot \$1.

Manhattan, 165; Market, 145; Mechanies, 152; Mechanies and Träders, 110; Mercantile, 123; Mechanies, 131; Merchanits, 131; Merchanits, 123; Merchanits, 131; Merchanits, 124; Merchanits, 131; Merchanits, 124; Merchanits, 150; Merchanits, 150; Merchanits, 150; Merchanits, 150; Merchanits, 150; Merchanits, 168; Merchanits, 150; Merchanits, 168; Merchanits, 152; Merchanits, 153; Merchanits, 154; Merchanits, 155; Merchanits, 155; Merchanits, 154; Me

The bank statement shows:

From these figures it would appear that the whole of the additional specie accumulated in this city during the latter part of 1883 has been exported, and that over \$8,000,000 of currency has been drawn hither from other places. Earnings to March 31, 1884, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company;

Beceipts of internal revenue to-day, \$315,970; customs, \$469,382; national bank notes for red-mption, \$466,000 making \$3,314,000 for the week. National bank circulation outstanding, \$342,904,668. The Treasury statement shows a loss of gold and a gain of silver:

Available balance. #14-580-479 \$100-62-334 Silver dellars and bothon \$135,147-019 \$135,486,386 Less silver certificates out. 95,882,821 46,701,241

In accordance with their recent agreement, the anthracite coal companies will suspend mining all of next week and also on May 22, 23, and 24.

mining all of next week and also on May 22, 23, and 24.

The negotiations for the cancellation of the lease of the Oregon and California Railroad to the Oregon and Transcontinental company have, for the present at least, been abandoned. It is stated that they have failed because the Boston management of the Oregon and Transcontinental company virtually declined to make a definite offer as to what that company would give to be roleased from its obligation. It is also stated that the offer was not made on account of the inability of the O, and T. Company to turn over the securities or funds that would be required from it in settlement. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the Oregon and California second mortgage bonds were issued since the senctment of the Oregon law under which the issue of new bonds by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company was recently declared to be illegal by the United States Circuit Court. Owing to this condition of affairs the efforts to induce the holders of the \$5,000.000 collateral trust loan to surrender their options to call the securities pledged have been discontinued.

Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the

discontinued.

Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the New York, West Shore and Buffale Railroad Company are being asked to sign an agreement to fund the next six coupons. A number of them have signed it, but what proportion of the bonds has assented to the arrangement cannot be learned. It is expected that the assent of a majority will be obtained within a day or two. The negotiations are being conducted through Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., who placed the bonds about a year ago. It is understood that if the funding of the coupons can be accomplished, a number of the bondholders will advance about \$2,000,-000 to meet the more pressing requirements of

Totalres've. \$88,340,800 \$81,100,000
Res've req'd. \$83,021,000 \$83,000,000
Excess 2,410,800

March, 1884. 1885. Gross earnings... 381,418 410,498 Net earnings.... 130,388 198,064 Ket earnings..... 130,388 198,054 From July 1, Gross earnings... 4,150,833 3,821,622 Dicregae, Net earnings....1,837,809 1,881,718 Decrease, 43,819 The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for \$10,000,000 of 3 \$\mathref{F}\$ cents., to mature June 20.

Available balance....... \$39,254,088 \$399,897,115 The rate of discount for bills in London is 14 to 14 % cent. The amount of buillou gone into the Bank of England on balance to day is 250,000. Paris advices quote 3 % cents at 78,024, and exchange on London, 25,17%. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 507,000 marks.

New York Markets. SATURDAY, May S .- FLOUR-Was dull and

HATURDAY, May S.—FLOUR—Was dull and weak.

Glain—Wheat futures were light to Se, higher, June and July, which are the most wanted, showing the greatest advance; the demand was mainly from shorts apprehensive of a corner; this trading, however, was not large in obtions, and the expert business yet also light; sales side, on both No. 2 retailing, however, was not large in obtions, and the expert business of all look, June 31, 1274; July Shidogsi, June 31, 1275; July Shidogsi, July Sh

DENABLY LVANIA HAIL HOAD.

On and after Pai. 27 1884.

On and after Pai. 27 1884.

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New York, via Descreese and Cortisms.

Hereats Perries as follows.

Harrishura, Pittisturgis, the west and South, with Pailman Palace Cars attached by A. W. dand S. M. dealy.

New York and Chicago Limited of Pairor, Dining.

New York and Chicago Limited of Pairor, Dining.

New York and Sheeping Cars at 9 A. M. every day.

Williamport, Jock invent S. A. M., et M.; Corry and

Branny, and Seeping Cars at 9 A. M. every day.

Williamport, Jock invent S. A. M., et M.; Corry and

Branny, A. M. arrive Washington Cars dealy, accept

Sanday, 10 A. M. arrive Washington A. D. P. M. and 12 hight; via B. and C. R. B. 1 and 7 F.

M., and 12 hight; via B. and C. R. B. 1 and 7 F.

Sonday, via B. and P. R. R. 6:15 A. M., et M. and 12 hight; via B. and P. R. R. 6:15 A. M., et M. S. P. M. and 12 hight; via B. and P. R. R. 6:15 A. M., et M. S. P. M. and 12 hight; via B. and C. R. R. 7 F. M. and 13 hight; via B. and P. R. R. 6:15 A. M., et M. S. P. M. and 15 hight; via B. and P. R. R. 6:15 A. M., et M. S. P. M. and 15 hight; via B. and O. R. R. 7 F. M. and 13 hight; via B. and M. S. Seep Sunday, with through ear, 17 M. For Atlantic City, except Sunday, with through ear, 17 M. For Cane May except Sunday, 11:10 A. M. PENASTLVANIA RAILROAD.

TO PHILADELPHIA.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE. 20 TRAINS EACH WAY WEEK DAYS AND 9 ON SUB-DAY. S STATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA 2 IN NEW YORK. DOUBLE TRACK THE MOST IMPROVED EQUIP MENT, AND THE PASTEST TIME CONSISTERT WITH ABSOLUTE SAPETY.

EXPLANDING PARTENT THE CONSISTENT WITH ABSOLUTE SAPERT.

Express Trains leave New York, via Desbrosses and Gertlandt Streets Ferrics, as follows:

6 20, 7-20, 8 8-30 0 and 10 Limited), 11, 11:10 A. M., 1, 3-20, 3-40, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 F. M., and 12 might. Sunday, e. 6, 15, 60 Limited), and 10 A. M., 4, 4, 7, 6, and 9 F. M., and 12 might. Trains leaving New York daily, except Sunday, at 7:20, 8:30, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 F. M., consect at Trenton for Canden.

Returning, trains leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, 12-31, 3:15, 3:20, 4, 4:35, texcept Monday), 6:30, 7:30, 8:20, 8:20, 11, and 11:15 A. M., (Limited Express 136: and 3:25 F. M., 1, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:30, 7:40, 7:45, and 9 F. M. On Sunday, 12:30; 3:15, 3:20, 4, 4:35, 8:20 A. M., 4:52 C. Limited), 6:30, 7:30, 7:45, and 8 F. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Canden, 8:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday.

Philadelphia, via Camden, 8-30 A. Z. Camp, Nunday.
Nunday.
Tucket offices, 849, 435, and 946 Brondway, 1 Astor
House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortisads 835; 4
Court st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton
st., Brooklyn: Busch's Hotel, Hoboten; Station, Jersey
thy; Engrant Ticket Office, 8 Eattery place, and Caslie Garden.
The New York Transfer Company will call for and
check baggage from hotels and residences. check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS, E PUHI,

General Manager General Passenger Agent.

FOR TRENTON AND PHILADELPHIA movement to date \$32,205,000.

Bids for bank stocks are: America, 170;
American Exchance, 132: Broadway, 255;
Butchers' and Drovers', 160; Central, 126;
Chase, 150; Chatham, 140; Chemical, 2,020;
City, 270; Citizens', 123; Commerce, 155; Commerce Station in New York, foot Liberty st., North Mives.

Through trains and quick time to Easton, Bethlebam,
Allentown, Mauch Chank, Wikesburg, Pittston, Scrainton, Reading, Harrisburg, Potteville, Sunbury, Lewisturg, Withamsport, and all points in central and eastern
Petusyrvania.

J. E. WOOTTEN.

C. G. HANCOCK, C. G. HANCOCK, Heneral Manager. G. P. and T. Agent, H. P. Balibwin, G. E. P. Agt., 119 Liberty St., New York,

Medical.

CANCER. The development of the treatment of cancer with SWIFT'S SPECIFIC seems so wonderful that all so afflicted should write us.
CANCER FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 14, 1884, I have for fourteen years been a sufferer from a running sore on my face that everybody called a cancer. I have used over \$300 worth of medicine and found no rehave bought five others, have taken it, and they have CURED ME sound and well. My face is as free from a sore as anybody's, and my health is perfectly restored. I feel like forty years had been lifted off my head. Yours

thankfully, BLIZA TINKLEY.
Mr. B. F. Burns, Hope, Ark., says, under date of Jan.
22, 1884: "I have taken five bottles of SWIPT'S SPECIFIC for a sore on my temple, said to be a cancer. I have
been wonderfully benefited, and will soon be a well man." Mr. W. R. Robison, Davisboro, Ga., writes, under date Jan. 3, 1884: "I am getting on finely; the ulcer is grad-ually healing. I feel that SWIFT'S SPECIFIC will cure the horrible cancer which has been feeding on me for over twenty years." Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIPT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. New York Office, 150 West 23d at., bet. 6th and 7th ave

Dis. 835 8748, 100 East 20th at., forchoons and eventuals: 318 Broadway afternoons; New York's officer reliable physician; all diseases requiring skill and experience; both sexes; blood, skip, insider, kineys, heartings (my method); cures permanently worst cases; avoid prefended toreign remedies; they fall; neglected, unskilfully treated cared; advice, book free.

FORTY YEARS' Prussian and American experi-ence. A thorough cure in all cases, recent or chronic, including those of dishifty, or no fee accepted. Attend-ance from 0 A.M. to 9 P. M. Dr. JACOHY, 101 Bleecker st. A 15 FFs., -Pennyroyai Pills ("Chichester's English") are worth their weight in gold. Full particulars, 2c. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2,313 Madison sq., Phil-adelphia.

REPUBLIC WRIGHT & CO., 501 oth av. New Appliance; holds any case; ease, confort; references of current blas varicacele, guaranteed, without operation, by Dr. WRIGHT. Advice free. A 5.5. disfigurements and imperfections of the skin. Send stamp for book. Dr. WOODBURY, Albany, E.T.

DRUG STORF, to Park et., near Chatham squares S 1.000 FOR PETTURE if I fall to ours one observation of the state of